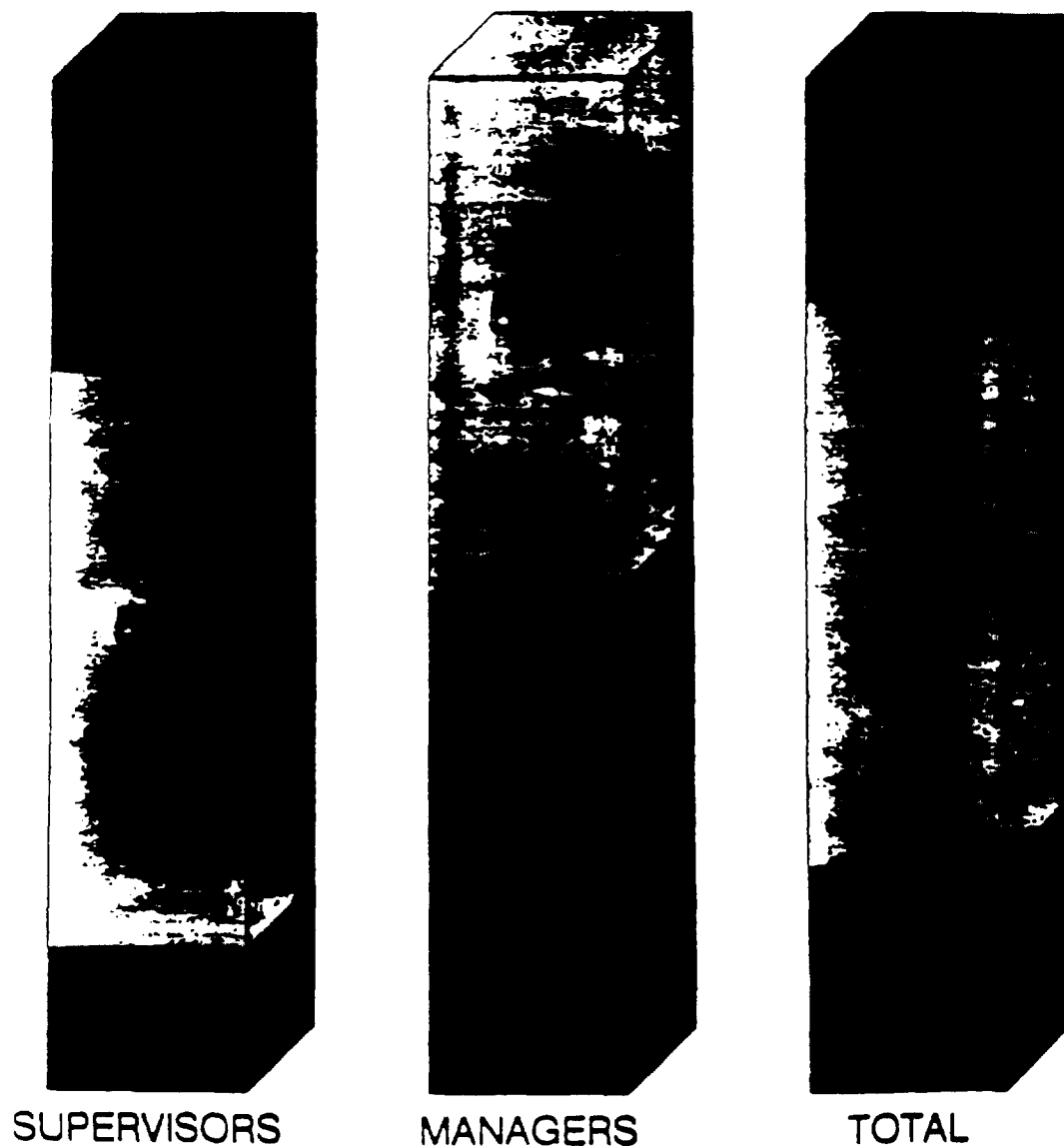


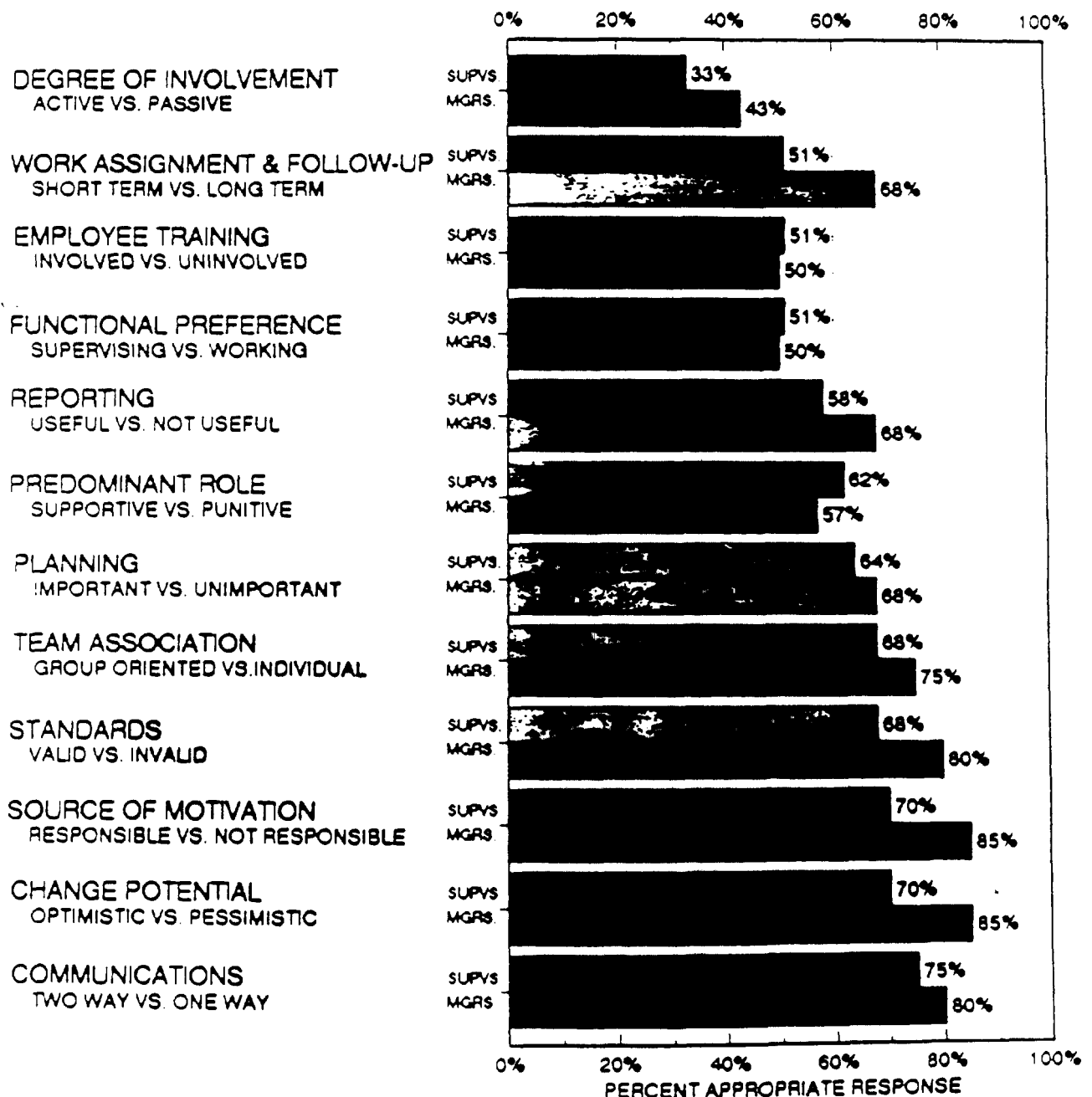
**BELLSOUTH - LCSC  
ATLANTA - BIRMINGHAM**

**SUPERVISORY SKILLS ASSESSMENT  
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**

■	SATISFACTORY	70% to 100%
▨	MARGINAL	60% to 69%
■	UNSATISFACTORY	0% to 59%



# BELLSOUTH - LCSC ATLANTA - BIRMINGHAM SUPERVISORY SKILLS ASSESSMENT BY SUBSCALE



2. Diagnostic assessment indicates that your supervisors have a poor understanding of the concepts of effective supervision. Their overall score of 61% is well below the 70% minimum for an acceptable level of understanding. The fact that on several subscales the managers' scores are not significantly higher than the supervisors' indicates a lack of positive role modeling. The poor attitudes in the areas of work flow control, employee development and systems is reflected in the passive management attitude we noted in our supervisory studies. Some specific areas of weakness include:

- **DEGREE OF INVOLVEMENT** - The managers' score of 43%, and the supervisors' score of 33%, indicate a very passive style of supervision with minimal involvement with their people. This correlates with the small amount of time we observed them actually spending in supervisory functions. (12%) When employees did bring problem orders to their supervisors they typically reacted by either giving the problem to another employee or by solving the problems themselves. In either situation, the employees did not receive feedback or training.
- **WORK ASSIGNMENT & FOLLOW-UP** - The supervisors' score of 51%, indicate that they generally believe in giving long term assignments with vague expectations, and providing follow-up on an infrequent basis. This attitude is consistent with the behaviors we observed in our studies, as we did not observe any of the supervisors assign work by communication expectations relative to quality or productivity. We also did not see supervision involved in systematic follow up or monitoring of work in progress. These situations do not permit the timely resolution of problems.

- **EMPLOYEE TRAINING** - The managers' score of 50%, and the supervisors' score of 51% indicate they do not accept the responsibility for training employees, and do not feel they need to participate in their development. They believe that employee development is some one elses' responsibility, such as BellSouth corporate staff function. They also prefer to let an employee learn from another employee, failing to recognize that the skills required to perform an activity are different from those required to teach that activity. This perception and practice results in the continuation of "bad" habits and ineffective methods, instead of properly training the employees and providing them with the support they deserve. The fact that the Managers' score is lower than the supervisors indicates that their is a lack of positive role modeling.

- **FUNCTIONAL PREFERENCE** - The managers' score of 50% and the supervisors' score of 51%, indicate they are more comfortable in doing the work themselves, than in directing their people. This coincides with our studies, in which observed the supervisors frequently solving problem orders by taking the order themselves to respond the problem without training their people. The fact that the managers' score is lower that the supervisors again points to the lack of proper role modeling to solve this problem of management role and responsibilities. It also indicates that the entire management structure tends to function at a level lower that their title would indicate.

- **REPORTING** - The supervisors' score of 58%, indicate a poor understanding of the purpose of reporting in the LCSC operating system. Their perception is that reporting is an indication of a lack of trust from management rather than a means of communication. They feel the reports are of little value to them individually. This results in a lack of support and focus from management which perpetuates the operating problems evident in their areas. This poor attitude is compounded by the fact that the reporting elements of your operating systems are either weekly or monthly which does not support the timely resolution of problems. The managers' score of 68% is promising, however, the large difference in perceptions tends to indicate the lack of training by the managers of their supervisors. This highlights the need for a formal management development program.

- **PREDOMINATE ROLE** - The managers' score of 57%, and the supervisors' score of 62% indicates that many believe their primary function is to maintain discipline in their department, and take punitive action when necessary. They do not understand that their primary function is to support their people and provide positive feedback whenever possible. This lack of support diminishes productivity, quality and order turn around time. It also will generally lower morale of the employees and complicate your efforts to build an effective LCSC operation. This is the last subscale in which the managers did not score higher than the supervisors and reinforces the point again about the lack of positive role modeling.

- STANDARDS - The fact that both levels scored well in this subscale is encouraging from the standpoint that their attitudes are that effective measurement tools could be used to monitor and control the work processes. Unfortunately, standards do not exist in your current LCSC system, whoever, if they are developed with your people, their attitude would indicate that they are receptive to using work measurements to identify and respond problems.
  
- In the subscales that measure SOURCE OF MOTIVATION, CHANGE POTENTIAL and COMMUNICATIONS, both levels demonstrated relatively positive attitudes. We will build on these areas of strength to facilitate the specific training needed in the areas of work assignment, follow up, active supervision, clarification of roles / responsibilities and organizational development.

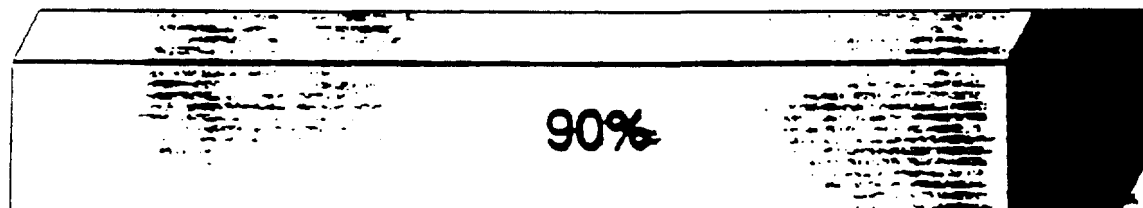
# BELLSOUTH - LCSC

## MANAGEMENT OPERATING SYSTEM EVALUATION

☒ ELEMENT EXISTS
 ☐ EXISTS-REQUIRES UPGRADE
 ☒ DOES NOT EXIST
 ☐ POOR UTILIZATION
 ☒ IS NOT UTILIZED

SYSTEM ELEMENT	EXISTS	DESCRIPTION	UTILIZATION
VOLUME FORECAST	<input type="checkbox"/>	VOL FORECAST DOES NOT MATCH CREWING PLANS DOES NOT HAVE FEEDBACK ADJUSTMENT LOOP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRODUCTION STANDARDS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EXISTS AS AN OVERALL EXPECTATION, DOES NOT ACCOUNT FOR MIX & UNKNOWN EFFICIENCY FACTORS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STAFFING DETERMINATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOGIC IS INCOMPLETE, MISSING ACTIVITIES, STANDARDS UNREALISTIC VARIABLES AND NOT MIX SENSITIVE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SHORT RANGE PLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	IT IS NOT TIED TO THE INPUT RATE IT IS NOT BEING USED BY THE SUPERVISORS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WORK ASSGN / FOLLOW UP	<input type="checkbox"/>	GUIDELINES EXIST FOR BOTH PRIORITY AND MGT. EXPECTATIONS, NOT BEING USED BY SUPV.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BEST PRATICE DEFINATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOME EXIST AT A HIGH LEVEL, HOWEVER DETAILED PROCESS DEFINATION DOES NOT EXIST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BACKLOG CONTROLS	<input type="checkbox"/>	EXISTS BUT THEY ARE NOT BEING USED PROPERLY BY ALL SUPERVISORS, DOES NOT FEED THE FORECAST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PERFORMANCE REPORTING	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOME VOLUME TRACKING EXIST, THERE IS NO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
QUALITY /SERVICE CONTROLS	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUAL CONT ARE BEING DESIGNED - NOT IMPLEMENTED TRACKING OF SERVICE DATES, SERVICE FEEDBACK EXISTS NOT INSTALLED - WAITING FOR AUTOMATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EMPL. SKILL DEVELOPMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	BASIC FLEX TOOL EXIST, IT LACKS SPECIFICITY AND BENCHMARKS, LACKS SUPV INVOLVMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### SUMMARY OF ELEMENT EXISTANCE



### SUMMARY OF ELEMENT UTILIZATION



3 Although you generate considerable data, this information will have to be upgraded to become more effective and it is not currently being used to get back to the employees who are creating productivity and quality problems. Although the production management system elements exist, 90% will require upgrades and 10% do not exist and must be developed. Poor compliance and utilization of the elements which exist have minimized management systems as a useful tool to identify problems and to control labor costs. None of the existing elements are being used effectively, while only 40% of the elements are being marginally used and 60% are not being used at all.

- Your current volume forecast has obvious weaknesses. Your current forecast is not build upon activity based work content. The base data does not account for work content by product mix. Also, the current forecasting techniques do not recognize the variances between resale orders. We noted logic problems and base parameters which can not be verified. The fact that you have no historical information limits the accuracy of the current forecast. Although that situation is unavoidable, your systems lack a feedback mechanism that tracks actual order input so that the current forecast can be continually upgraded based upon actual input trends.

- You lack activity based standards which could be used in the forecasting, planning and work assignment. Currently you only have general average times to process an order which does not account for product mix between unbundled and resale nor the degree of complication within the resale product group. You lack objective information that could be used as base data to be used to develop a creditable work volume forecast. Without this information it is impossible to effectively plan or assign work to balance the workload between employees. You can not therefore evaluate performance by individual or work group. As a result, supervision can not identify training needs and take corrective action. Problems tend to continue for extended periods of time which inflates your operating cost and limits customer service.

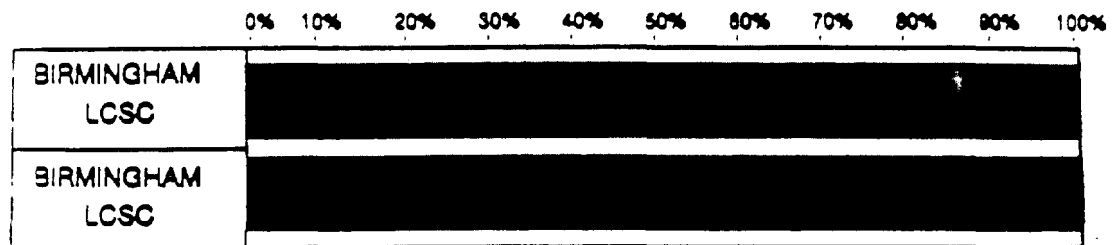
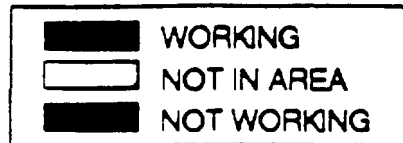


- System elements such as staffing determination exists however, without activity based work standards you can not determine the actual number of people you will need to process a given volume of work. Without this key element of an operating system, crewing decisions are currently be made based upon faulty conclusions and inaccurate information. As a result you are planning an excessive number of employees to handle forecasted volumes which increases your operating labor cost.
- Your current systems contain elements which could be used for short range planning and backlog controls. Your short range plan does not use activity based standards to determine work planning. These elements are not being used by most supervisors and are not effective. Backlog controls exist but have the same problem as they are not based upon realistic work standards. Neither the planning elements nor the backlog controls are tied to the forecast. As a result you have no way to monitor actual work input on a continuous basis so that the forecast can be upgraded. The lack of short range planning tools restrict the supervisors ability to control work backlogs and sequence work assignments.
- Although you have daily assignments sheets, they are not being used by supervisors to assign and follow up on work in progress. You lack a systematic approach to follow up on work assignments. You do not have elements that require supervisors to objectively review work assignments compared to standards to actual work completed. As a result, your supervisors cannot identify operating problems that are causing productivity, quality and service problems on a timely basis.

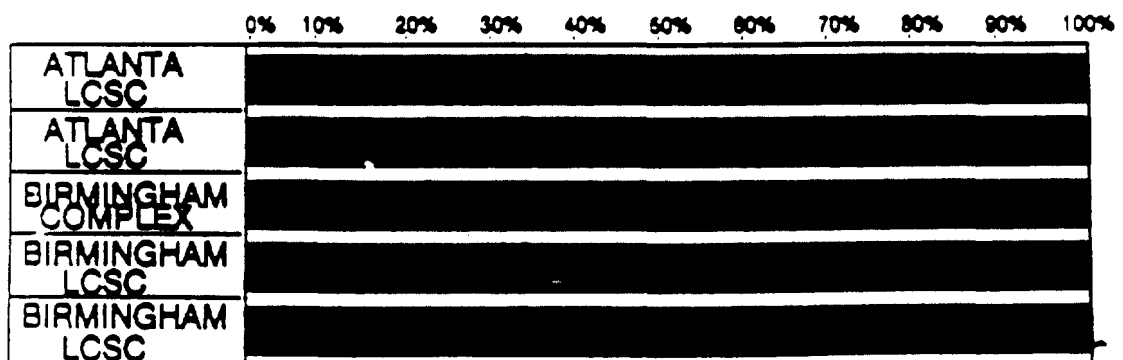
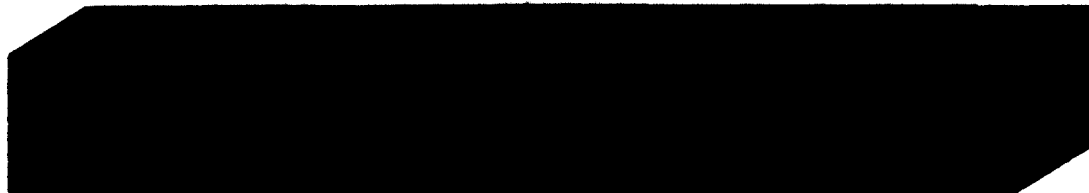
- Your best practice definition exists only as a macro level. You lack detailed documentation of your key processes by step in sufficient detail that they can be used as a training tool. Without this level of documentation, employees who have questions must interrupt fellow workers who might have an opinion on how to process the order. This situation not only lowers labor productivity, it also has a negative effect on quality on various methods and techniques are used to process the same type of order. You lack standardization to your processes that insure a constant level of quality.
- You do not have individual and departmental productivity measurements. This inability to determine accurate productivity levels restricts the identification of operating problems and perpetuates lost time.
- Currently both quality and service measure are being developed but have not been installed. As we have noted in other system elements which do exist, the challenge you face is not the design of these management tools, it the implementation and use of the tools by supervision. You lack an installation process that insures that supervisors are trained in the preparation and use of system elements. You must also spend time on the floor to insure that supervision understands how to use the tools to identify quality and service problems on a timely basis to identify training problems.
- Employee skills flexibility charts exist in some of the areas, however, they are not being actively used by supervisors to identify training needs so that they can be addressed. Also you lack benchmarking that can be used to quantify training needs. For additional information on this key area of your business, please see the employee skills section of this summary.

# BELLSOUTH - LCSC ATLANTA - BIRMINGHAM

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEE UTILIZATION OF TIME



## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEE UTILIZATION TO TIME



## SUMMARY



4 As a result of the lack of clear goals, inconsistent work processes, employee skills deficiencies and a passive management style, our analyses indicate service representatives are either not working or not in their area 39% of the time. Detailed analysis of the work being performed indicates that 7% of the time representatives are doing someone else's work and 27% of the time they are engaged in non value added rework. Our analysis indicates that the amount of time being spent doing work right the first time is only 38 to 48% of the reps' time. Due to various operating, training and quality problems which are not being resolved, your current level of labor utilization is inflating your operating costs, and building excessive lead-times into your order process.

- Problem solving techniques are not effective in most cases. We observed supervisors waiting until the employees brought problems to their attention. We observed that several times the supervisors either take problem orders upon themselves to resolve or reassign the orders to ~~other workers~~ with the "know how". Supervisors also do ~~not identify and correct~~ the root cause by providing feedback to the representative. This reactionary, non supportive management style contributes to the perpetuation of quality problems and non value added rework.
- Supervisors very rarely follow up on work in process. This lack of supervisory involvement has left your employees to solve most problems by themselves. In the BellSouth LCSC environment, it is the employee's responsibility to locate their supervisor to get assistance. As a result, persistent problems tend to continue before corrective action is taken, and it often deals only with the symptoms rather than root causes of the problem. Rep's spend from 10% to 15% of their day correcting errors which they had caused without management awareness or assistance.

- Some reps' exhibit poor work habits without management awareness or corrective action. We observed several cases where workers were repeatedly creating rework and delays for other BellSouth operations, but were not confronted by their supervisors, thereby condoning the practice. Supervisors rely on system edits and error reporting to correct the problems rather than confront employees on poor work habits, poor disciplines and skills deficiencies.
  
- In your LCSC environment, the clarification requests seem to be used as a "fail safe" to catch quality problems and missing input information prior to order processing. We noted situations in which every portability order required clarification due to missing information. 10 to 12% of the rep's day was wasted getting clarification from the customer. Management is not aware of this condition and is not gathering the data necessary to develop a corrective action strategy with the account teams to solve the problems before they hit the LCSC and force lost time into your operation.
  
- Improperly trained employees are forcing lost time into the operation. 7% of the representatives time is spent doing work for another employee. The single largest cause of this situation is because an employee must ask for assistance or hand off the order to another representative who can resolve the problem.
  
- We observed situations where non compliance to existing procedures was forcing lost time and rework into the operation. For example, when a representative uses the phone to ask for clarification, and later hands the order to a fellow employee to complete, the second rep does not know what work has been done.

- We observed your representatives wasting their valuable time doing the work which is to be completed by the clerks in the department. Several of the reps will leave their station in order to send faxes, which is supposed to be done by the clerks. Oftentimes when a representative leaves their work station they interrupt the rhythm of their work and stop by fellow employees' workstations to visit.
- The layout of the work areas is not conducive to foster a supportive environment for the service representatives. Your reps are isolated in cubicles which hinders supervisory coaching and support. Those who seek help must leave their work areas thus forcing lost time into the operation. Since you are starting up the LCSC you have a ideal opportunity to create an environment which fosters management support and interaction.

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# BELLSOUTH

## LCSC

### TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



ELEMENT EXISTS  
EFFECTIVELY UTILIZED



EXISTS- REQUIRES UPGRADE  
POOR UTILIZATION



DOES NOT EXIST  
IS NOT UTILIZED

SYSTEM ELEMENT	EXIST	DOCUMENT	UTILIZATION
SKILL REQUIREMENTS		CURRENTLY USE WAGE SCALE 23, SERVICE REP's. NOT SURE IF THIS	
SCREENING TESTS		IS RIGHT SKILLS FOR THE LCSC SERVICE REP POSITION.	
TRAINING AGENDAS		THERE ARE SEVERAL TRAINING AGENDA's. HANDOUTS & GUIDES	
PROCESS FLOWS		THERE ARE ORDER FLOWS, NOT DETAILED ENOUGH FOR TRAINING	
COMPREHENSION EVALUATION		EVALUATION IS SUBJECTIVE BY INSTRUCTOR. LESSON TESTS OPT.	
EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT		NO ASSESSMENT AT THIS TIME BUT WILL BE DEVELOPED	
TRAINING STATUS CHARTS		CTRS AVAILABLE, SUPV TRACKS TRAINING RECEIVED MANUALLY	
IND / TEAM PERF TRACKING		DATA AVAILABLE (Errors, Orders Processed ) BUT NOT USED TO EVAL	
MONITORING / OBS		OBS/ MONITORS ARE NOT STRUCT EXCEPT PHONE. POOR LAYOUT	
INDIVIDUAL COACHING		COACHING IS NOT STRUCTURED AT THIS TIME.	

#### SUMMARY OF ELEMENT EXISTENCE



#### SUMMARY OF ELEMENT UTILIZATION



5a. We analyzed your structured training process with your staff support, trainers, line management and trainees. We determined that your current training process is less than effective. While most of the basic elements of the process are present, significant upgrades are required to make them effective. Of the elements which are available, few are being used effectively by your organization.

- 40% of the basic elements exist and required no additional enhancements. For example, the screening process for the identification of candidates is functional and there are well developed agendas and modules to support the training process.
- 50% of the elements exist but will require significant upgrades to become effective. Process flows that define the steps necessary to successfully complete an order are vague and not usable training tools. The evaluation of lesson comprehension is subjective rather than objective. You lack an objective post testing vehicle to evaluate a trainees level of comprehension. 10 modules actually have "lesson learned testing" but they are not being used by your people.
- The only element that does not exist is assessment effectiveness. There is no feedback to trainers relative to the effectiveness of their programs, as a result, weakness cannot be identified and enhanced. We administered a questionnaire to 28 recent trainees to understand their perceptions of the training effectiveness. The results indicated that 77% found the training inadequately prepared them for their task. The lack of supervisory follow up after the formal training was identified as a key concern.

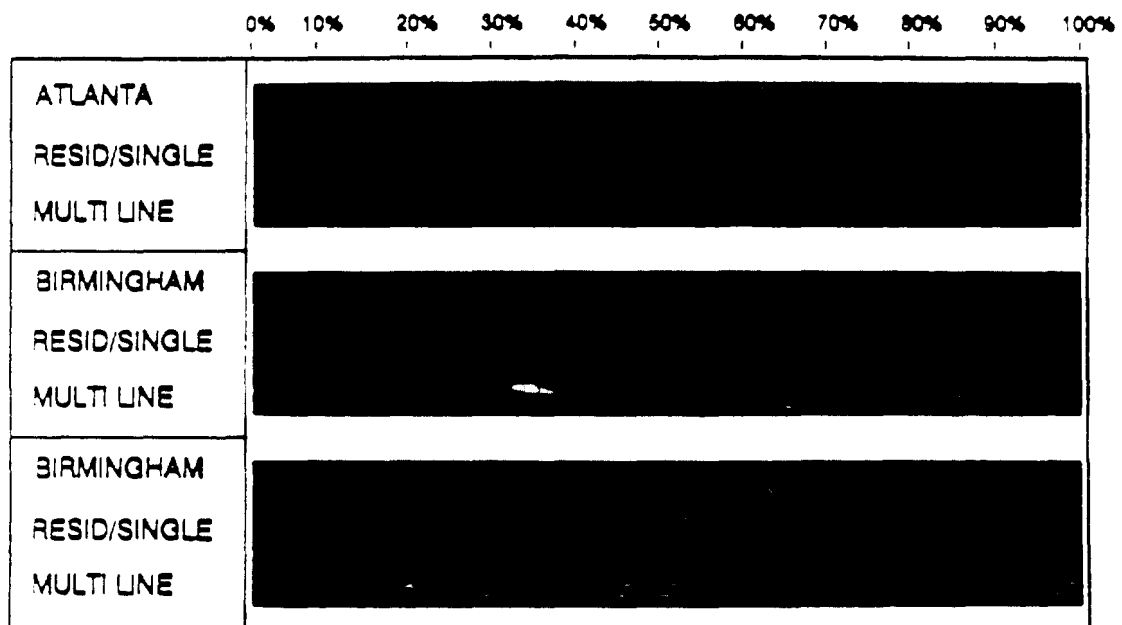
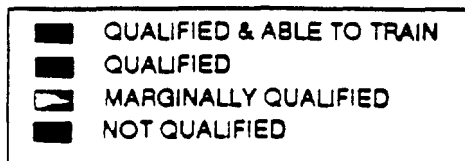


- Although performance data is available, it is not being utilized by supervision to provide information relative to skills sets of the service reps. In addition, monitoring / observing is still in the development stages and has not been implemented. The result is that you cannot provide meaningful feedback and coaching to your employees to further their development.
  
- Only 10% of the elements are currently being utilized effectively. Another 50% are only marginally used and 40% are not being used at all. There are significant opportunities to improve the ongoing effectiveness of your current training process by installing on the floor training development with supervision through effective coaching. Trainees are somewhat abandoned by BellSouth once they are assigned to their areas.

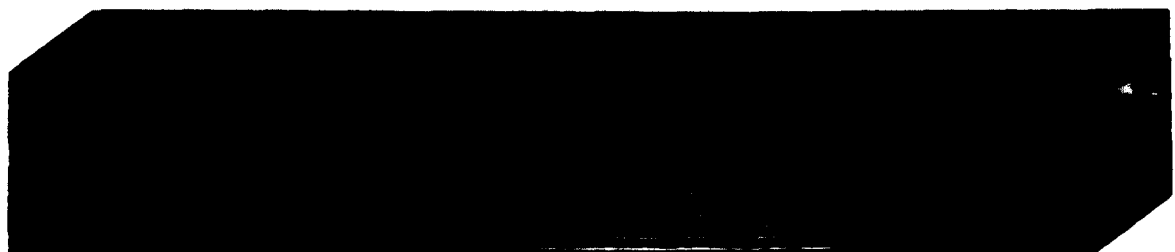
# BELLSOUTH - LCSC

## ATLANTA - BIRMINGHAM

### EMPLOYEE SKILLS TRAINING



### SUMMARY

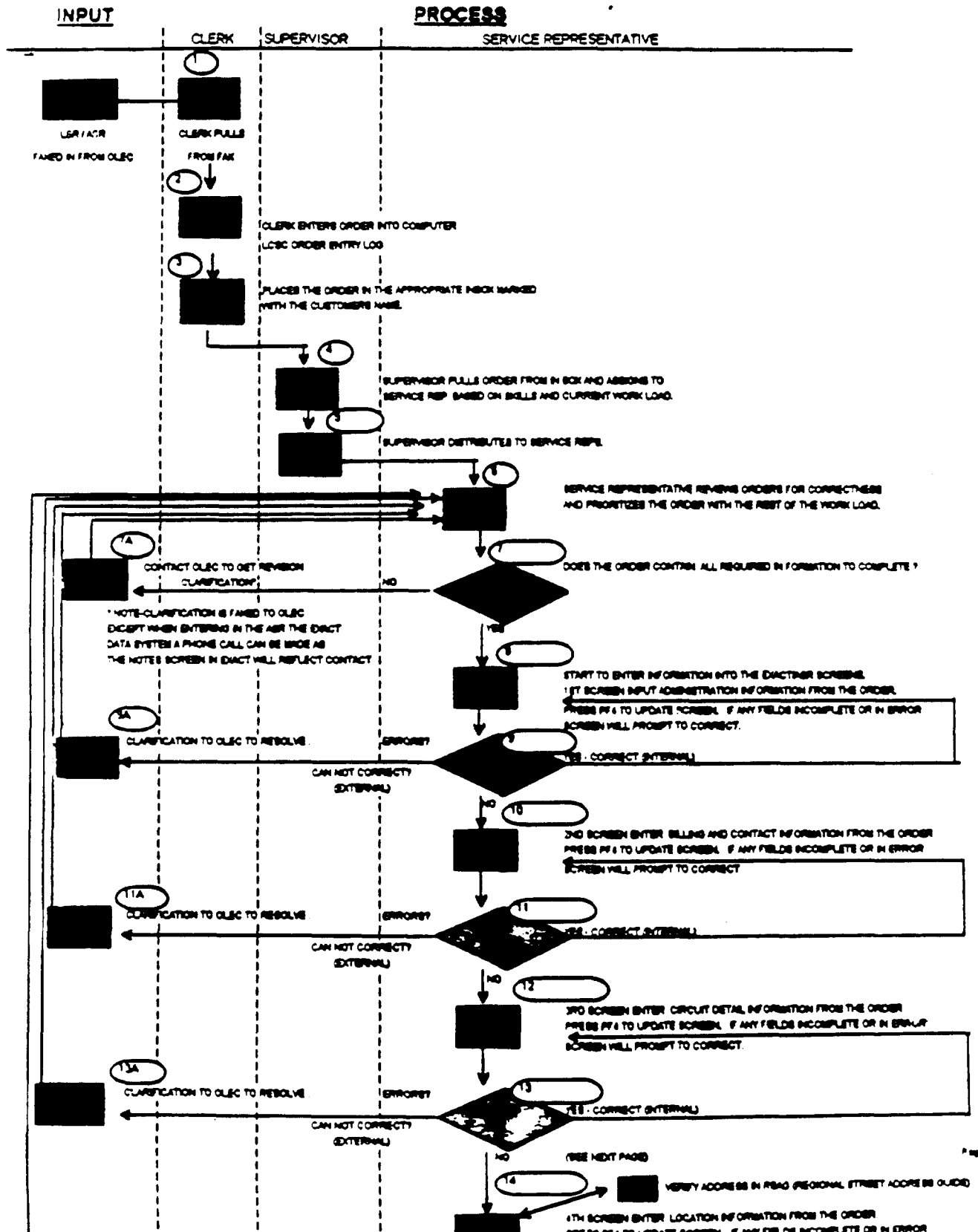


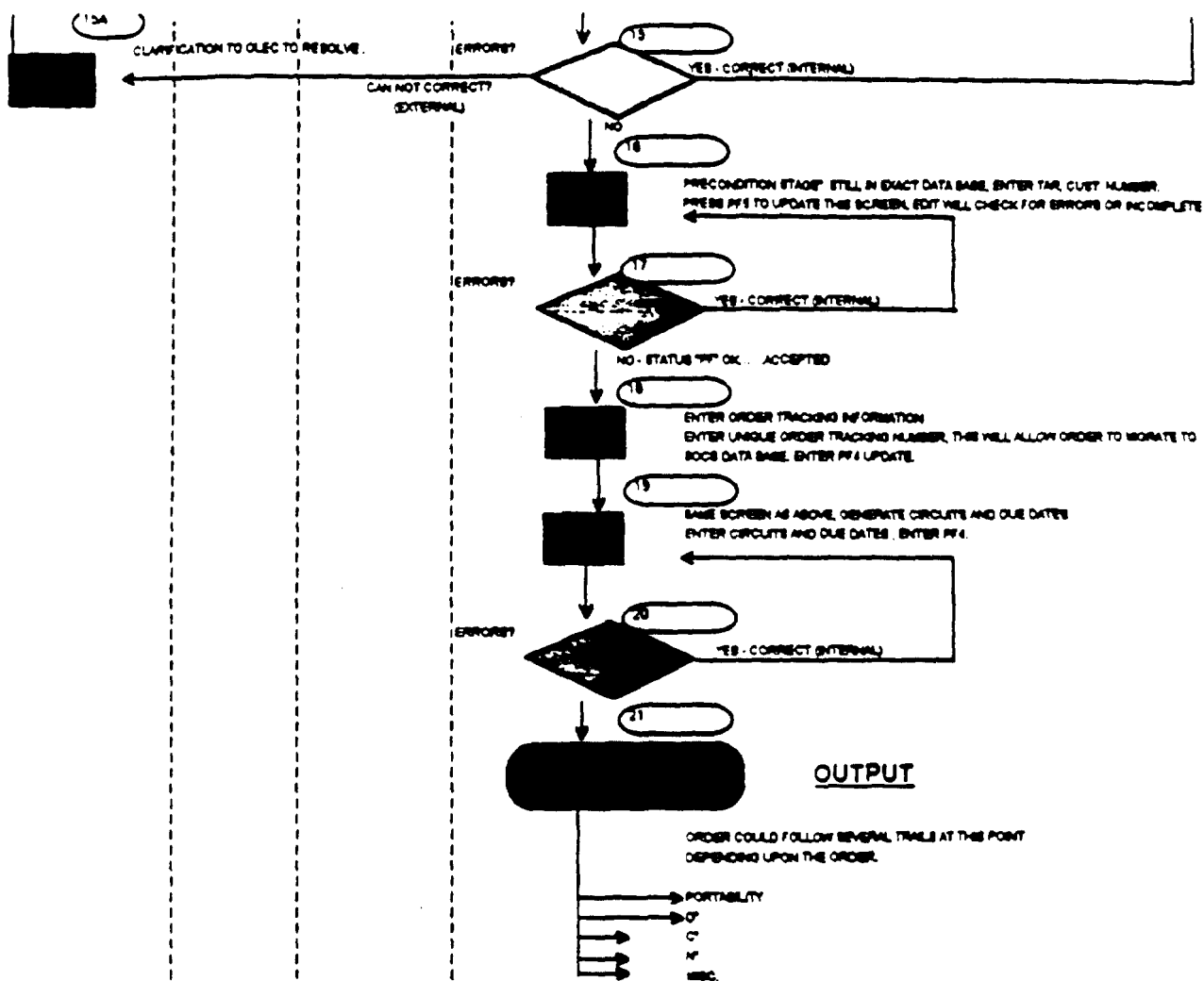
5b. We conducted an evaluation of your employee skills flexibility to identify the training needs of your service representatives. We determined that there are significant training needs within this "experienced" work group. These needs have resulted in limited employee flexibility and the inability to maximize the effective use of your manpower which limits the quality of your order processing.

- Our studies indicate that only 48% of the key jobs have employees who are qualified to perform their functions effectively. This has significant impact on the supervisors' ability to make adjustments for absenteeism and volume mix.
- According to their supervisors, 35% of the jobs have employees who are marginally qualified to perform the tasks. Marginal means they are only able to perform selected functions of a total order processing flow without constant follow up. This is a key point, since we saw very little training of employees by the supervisors during our studies.
- We observed different methods being used by multiple employees to perform the same task. This resulted in significant variances in both quality and productivity. This frequently results in errors and rework as vital steps of the process are missed and must be corrected after the fact. This is impacting your customer service and unnecessarily inflating your order processing time.
- Ineffective employee cross training restricts productivity and reduces your ability to meet volume demands. 17% of the people are not qualified to perform the functions. This is having a negative impact on both productivity and quality.

- 38% of the people, in the supervisors' opinion, are qualified to perform the functions of the department successfully.
- Only 10% of the people, in the supervisors opinion, are qualified to perform the functions of the department and possess the ability to train fellow workers.
- Instead of training and developing your people to do the work right the first time, you rely on rework to find errors. These activities do not add value and unnecessarily inflate your operating cost and order lead times.

# UNBUNDLED LOOPS





COL	DESC.	STEPS	%
	Rework	5	18%
	Eval. Step	7	25%
	Work Step	16	57%
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100%</b>

6. Our analyses of your work flow processes for both resale and unbundled orders indicates that your current level of process documentation is insufficient to assure process compliance and integrity. You lack the ability to use process documentation as a training aid that can be used to upgrade the skill sets of you representatives. There is a lack of clearly defined process requirements. As you transist from the current manual process through semi automated to ultimately an automated work process, there will always be the need to detail and validate the steps to insure quality and service. The true work content of each step or activity must constantly be updated to realize a continuous improvement culture within the LCSC process.

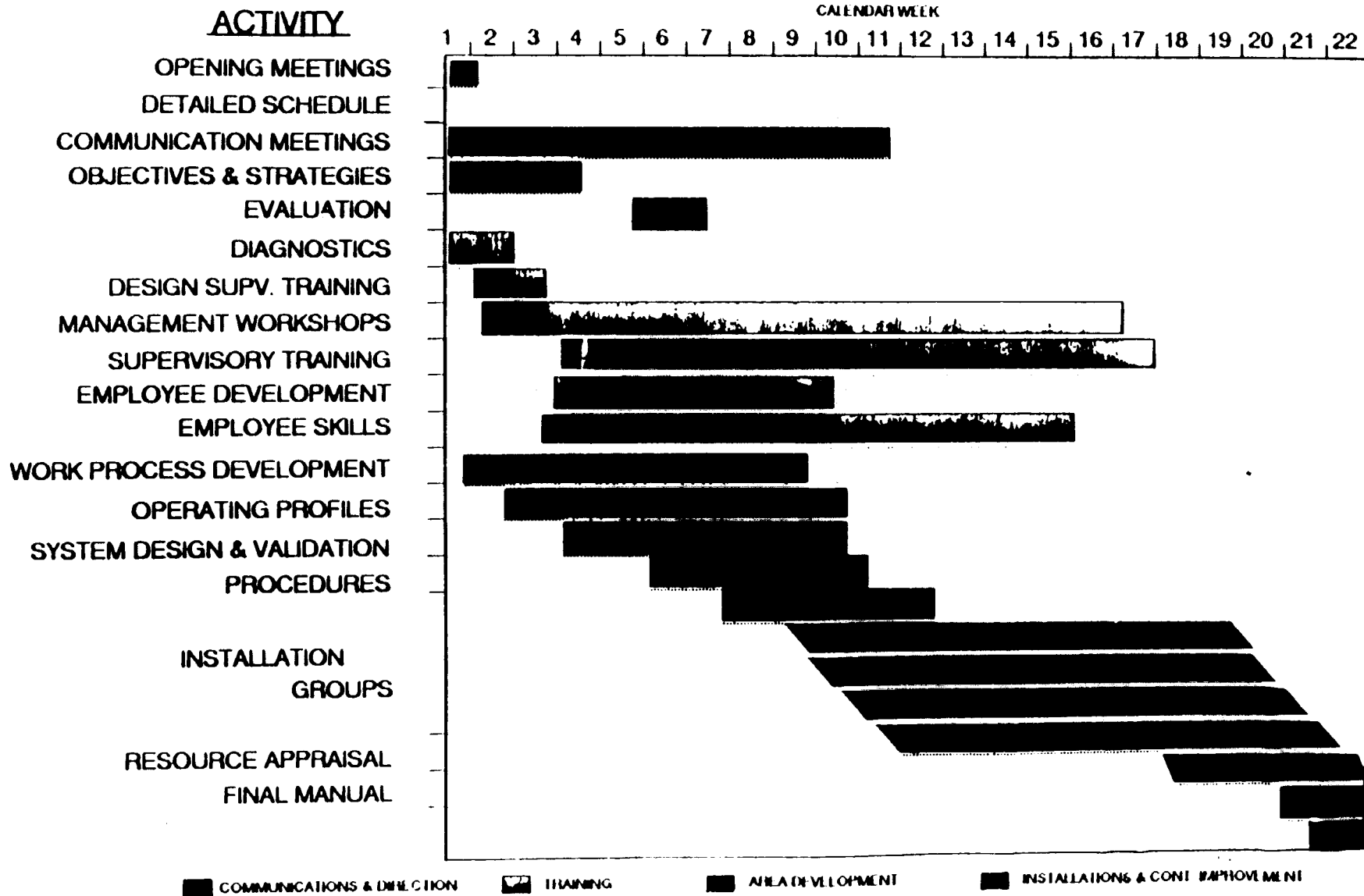
- Processes are not being used to assess the skills proficiency of you service representatives. Without the detail it is impossible to objectively identify training needs and if needs are not identified, they cannot be addressed to constantly improve the skills of your service representatives.
- Activity based standards are not being used to develop your force sizing models. Since the work content varies by order type, this base data must be maintained and upgraded to insure that as your product mix changes, you have the ability to properly determine the manpower requirements.
- Detail process flows do not exist and cannot be incorporated into a continuous employee training process. As a result, you are not keeping up with the latest upgrades to the order processing flow and the frequency of errors tends to increase. This has a negative effect upon both internal and external customer service.

- Failure to have the process detailed step by step has limited your ability to quantify and qualify the procedural barriers that affect productivity and quality. This diminishes the ability of the support operation to be able to enhance and react to the most significant barriers. As a result, the support functions are left to design improvements to the needs as they view them, not as the people responsible to deliver your service know the needs to be.
  
- As new services are introduced, new processes will have to be developed and detailed. The challenge is not to document your current processes. The challenge is to have the knowledge and ability to repeat the detailing process to insure that the LCSC always has effective processes that are properly balanced and maintained.



# BELLSOUTH - LCSC ATLANTA - BIRMINGHAM

## PHASE I PRELIMINARY KEY EVENT SCHEDULE



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